

New Mechanisms and Materials for Odd-Frequency Superconductivity

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Hybrid Correlated States and Dynamics in Quantum Materials
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Outline

- Introduction to odd-frequency (ω) superconductivity
 - What and where?
 - Weyl nodal loop semimetals
 - “Optimal” odd- ω system
 - Odd- ω pairing in multiband systems
 - Odd- ω pairing is ubiquitous in SCs
 - QPI as direct probe of odd- ω pairing
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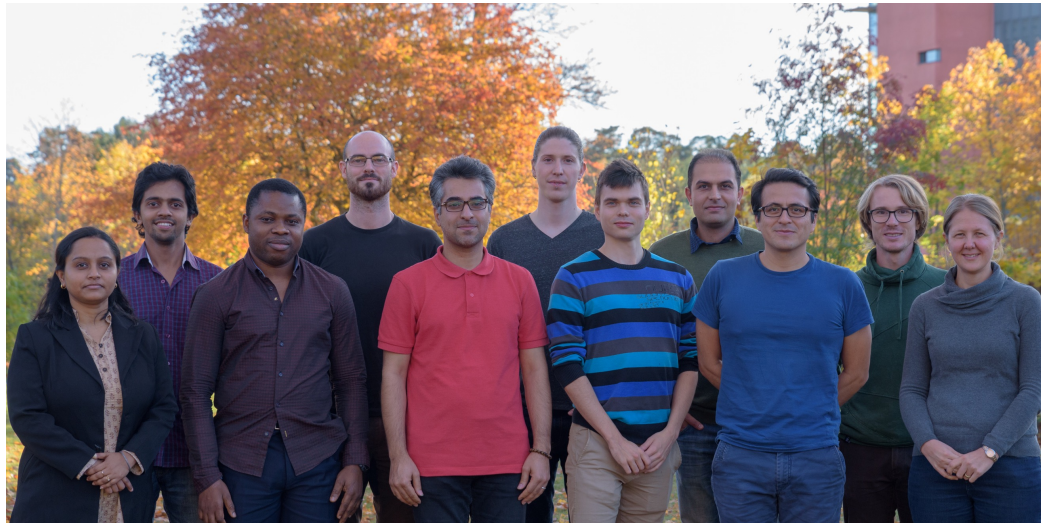
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Odd-Frequency Superconductivity

What and where?







Superconductivity

Ordered states \rightarrow symmetry of order parameter, Δ

Superconductivity: $\Delta \sim F = \langle \psi_\alpha \psi_\beta \rangle$ { Expectation value of forming a Cooper pair

Fermi-Dirac
statistics

- spin-singlet, s-wave
 $\uparrow\downarrow - \downarrow\uparrow$ 
- spin-triplet, p-wave
 $\uparrow\downarrow + \downarrow\uparrow$
 $\uparrow\uparrow, \downarrow\downarrow$ 



Superconductivity

Ordered states \rightarrow symmetry of order parameter, Δ

Superconductivity: $\Delta \sim F = \langle \psi_\alpha(t) \psi_\beta(0) \rangle$ ($t \leftrightarrow \omega$, frequency)

Cooper pair
symmetries

even- ω , spin-singlet, s-wave

$\uparrow\downarrow - \downarrow\uparrow$



odd- ω , spin-triplet, s-wave

$\uparrow\downarrow + \downarrow\uparrow$

$\uparrow\uparrow, \downarrow\downarrow$





Brief History

Bulk, intrinsic phase:

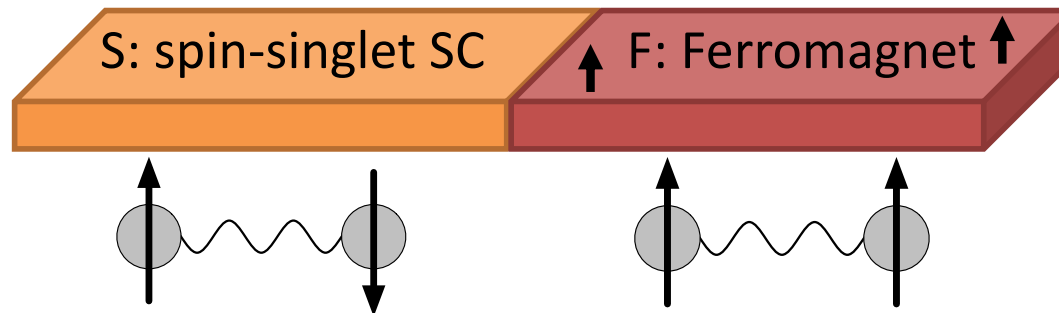
- 1974, Berezinskii: spin-triplet *s*-wave phase in ^3He
- 1991, Kirkpatrick,Belitz: Disorder-induced spin-triplet *s*-wave SC
- 1992, Balatsky,Abrahmas: spin-singlet *p*-wave SC
- 1994-5, Coleman,Miranda,Tsvelik: Heavy fermions compounds, Majorana fermions
- Complicated models (e.g. composite condensates) and questions about stability (e.g. paramagnetic Meissner effect)

In this talk:

- Conventional order parameter and induced odd- ω pairs (correlations)
E.g. heterostructures or multiband systems

Two reviews: Bergeret, Volkov, Efetov, RMP 77, 1321 (2005), Balatsky and Linder, RMP 91, 045005 (2019)

SF Interface

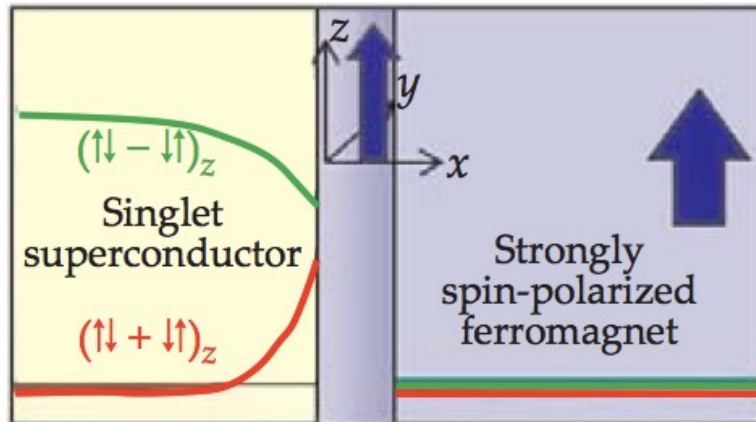


Spin-singlet *s*-wave SC \rightarrow **odd- ω** spin-triplet *s*-wave pairing

- Long-range SC proximity effect into F \rightarrow spin-triplet
- Diffusive F \rightarrow *s*-wave



Physics at the SF Interface



Spin-singlet \rightarrow Mixed-triplet
 \sim FFLO physics

Spin-singlet \rightarrow Mixed-triplet \rightarrow Equal-triplet
Non-collinear magnetization:

- Two different magnetic layers
- Spin-orbit coupled interface
- Helical ferromagnet

Diffusive system: spin-triplet & s-wave \rightarrow odd- ω



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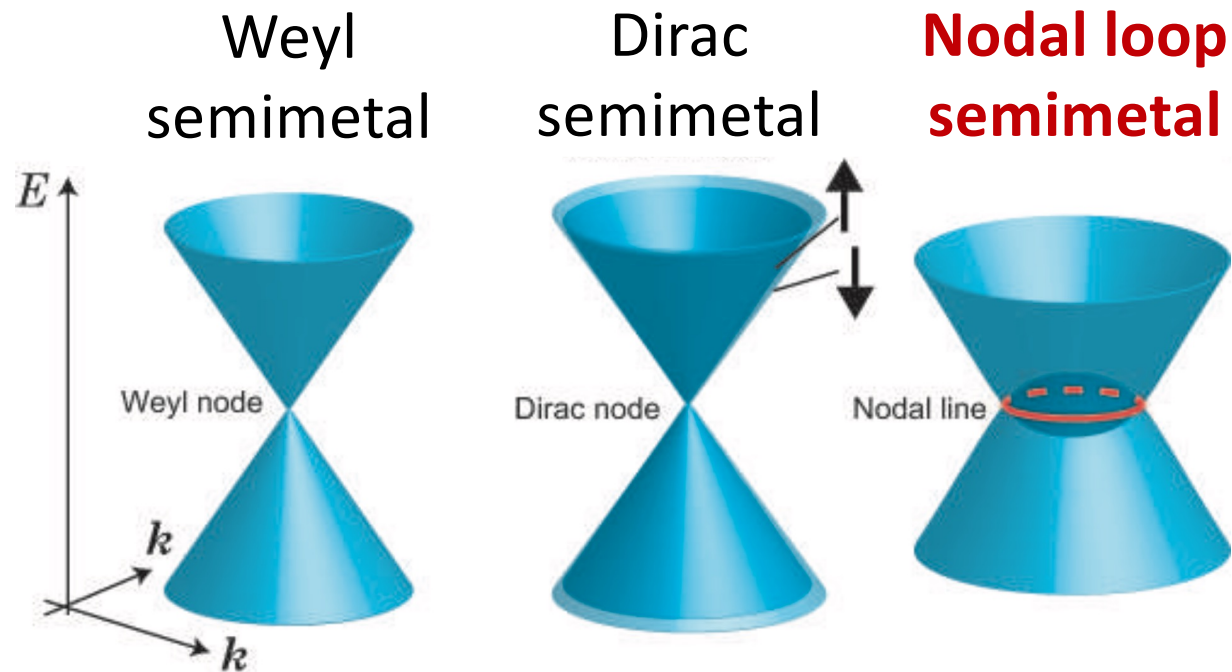
Weyl Nodal Loop Semimetals

“Optimal” odd- ω Josephson junction



Weyl/Dirac semimetals

3D bulk materials

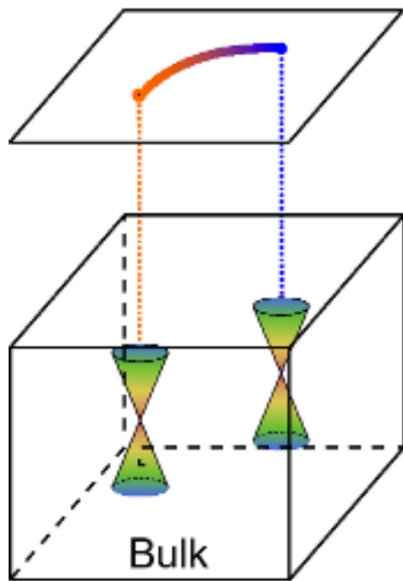


Surface States



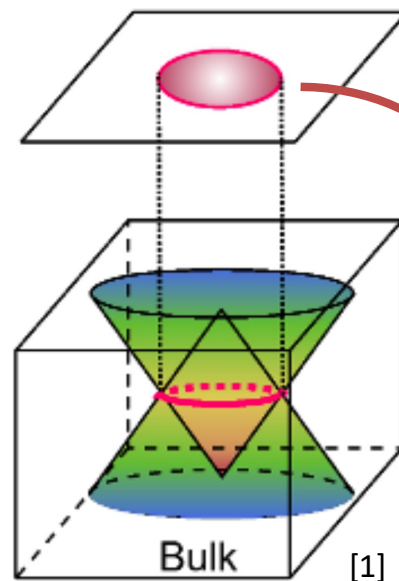
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Fermi arc



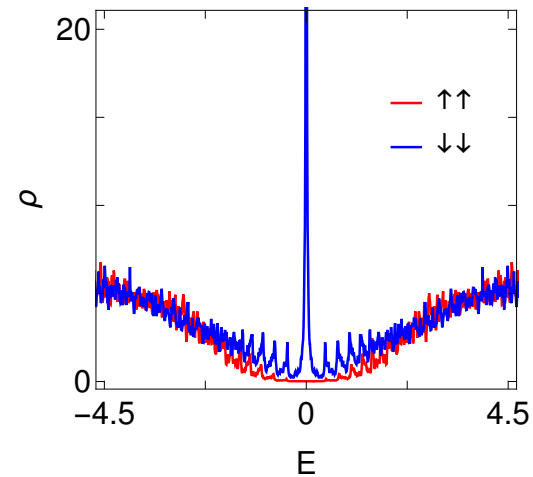
Weyl
semimetal

Flat drumhead
surface state (DSS)



Weyl nodal loop
semimetal (WNL)

DOS on top surface



Proposed materials:
 HgCr_2Se_4 , PbTaSe_2 , ... [2]

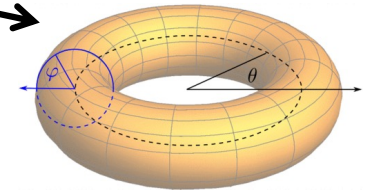
[1]: Li et al, Sci. China Matter 62, 23 (2018), [2]: Chen et al, PRL 121, 166802 (2018), Bian et al, Nat. Commun. 7, 10556 (2016)



Weyl Nodal Loop Semimetal

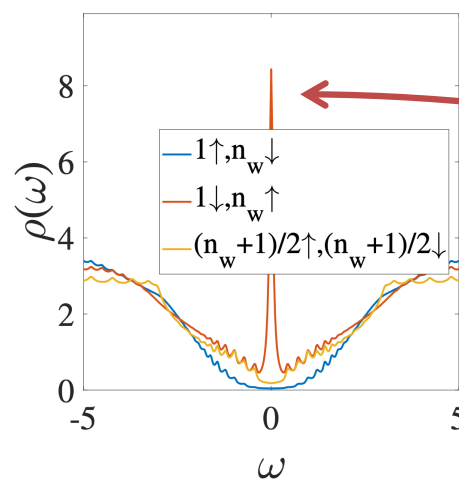
$$H = t_w \left((\alpha_1 - k^2) \sigma_x + 2\alpha_2 k_z \sigma_y \right) - \mu_w$$

σ in spin-space \rightarrow **SOC in bulk**



Line or donut
Fermi surface,
 α sets shape

DOS per layer in slab

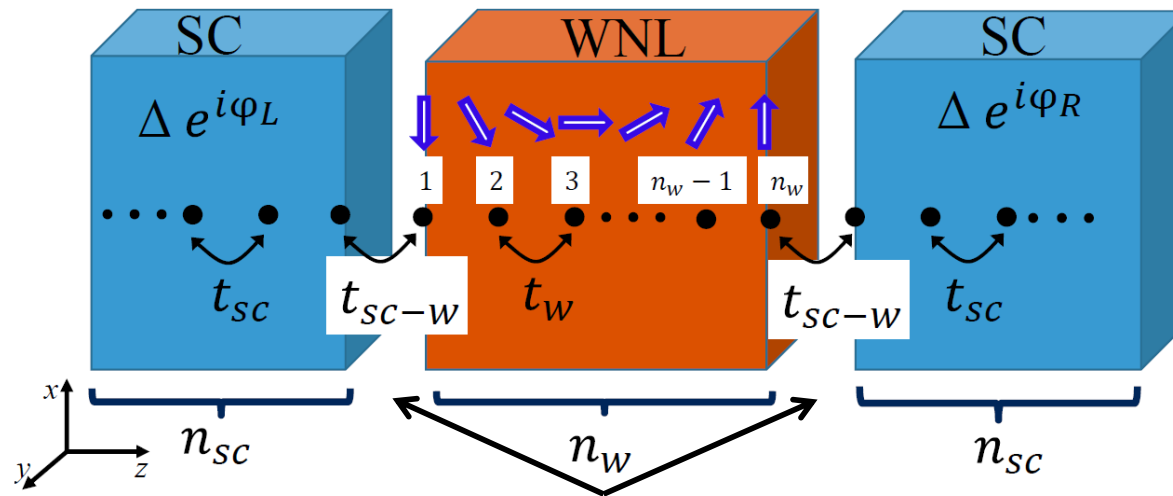


Spin-polarized DSS

Proximity-Induced Superconductivity

Fully spin-polarized surface \rightarrow No spin-singlet pairs

\rightarrow No Josephson effect using conventional SCs ?



Spin-polarized drumhead
surface state (DSS)

Conventional SCs
(spin-singlet s-wave)

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} n_W = 21 \\ n_{SC} = 20 \\ t_W = t_{SC} = 1 \\ t_{SC-W} = 0 - 1 \\ \Delta = 0.01 - 0.05 \end{array} \right)$$



Superconducting Pairing

Green's functions

$$G = (\omega + i0^+ - H)^{-1}$$

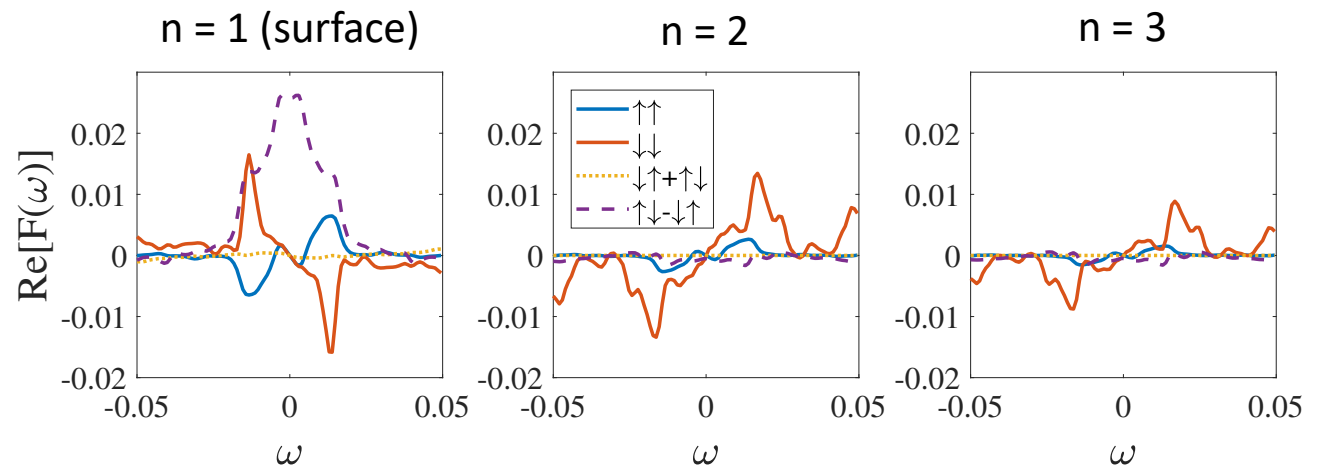
$$G = \begin{pmatrix} g & F \\ \bar{F} & \bar{g} \end{pmatrix}$$



Pair amplitudes:

- Singlet s -wave
- Odd- ω triplet s -wave
- Negligible p -waves

s -wave pair amplitudes

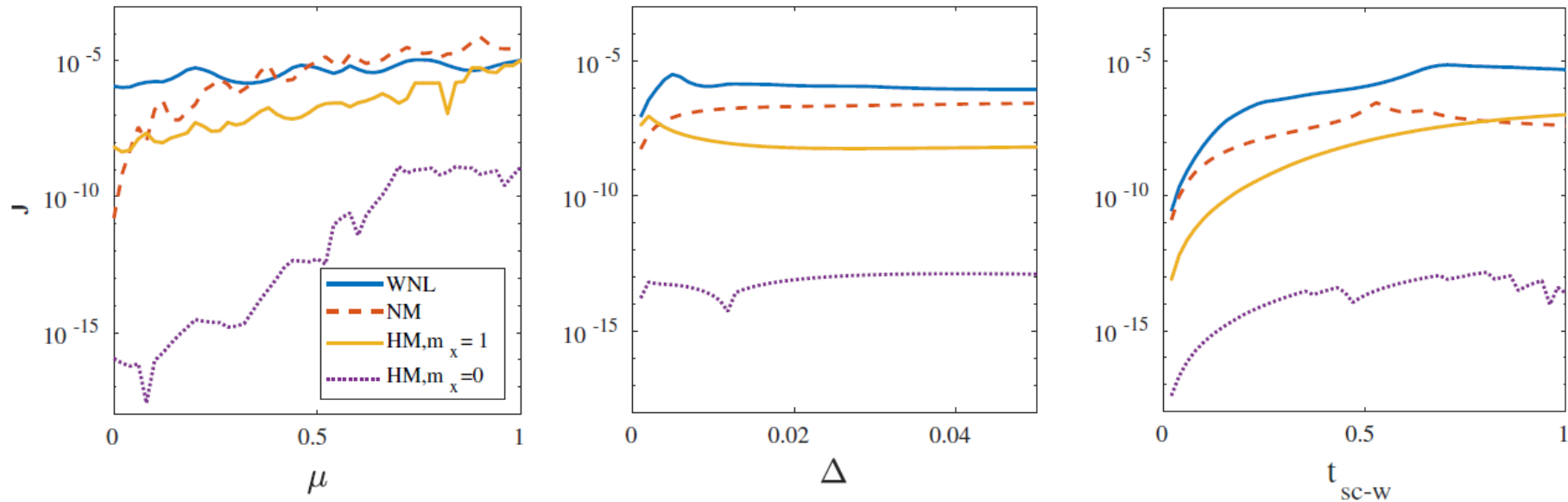


Only odd- ω triplet s -wave pairing survives

Josephson Current



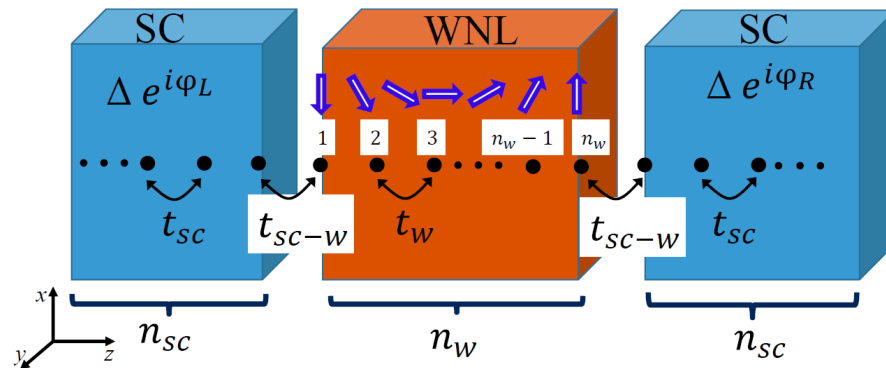
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Normal metal (NM); Half-metal (HM): No proximity effect; Non-collinear HM: Odd- ω triplet

WNL: Huge current (\gg NM, HM junctions)
due to **flat drumhead surface states**

Odd- ω Pairing in WNLs Junctions



- Spin-polarized flat drumhead surface states & bulk SOC
 - Only odd- ω spin-triplet *s*-wave pairs
 - Huge Josephson current

“Optimal” odd- ω Josephson junction



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Odd- ω Bulk Multiband Superconductivity

Simple two-band SC

Extension to other systems

Multiband Superconductors

Multiple bands (orbitals) \rightarrow add band index

$$\Delta \sim F = \langle \psi_\alpha(t) \psi_\beta(0) \rangle$$

Cooper pair symmetries $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{odd-}\omega, \text{ odd-band, spin-singlet, s-wave} \\ \omega \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \text{band} \quad \uparrow\downarrow + \downarrow\uparrow \quad \oplus \end{array} \right.$



Multiband Superconductors

- S: Spin (even: spin-triplet; odd: spin-singlet)
- P: Spatial parity (even: s, d -wave; odd: p, f -wave)
- O: Orbital or band parity (even; odd orbital)
- T: Time (even; odd-frequency)

SPOT = -1

Conventional superconductivity

Odd- ω equivalent

Simple Two-Band Superconductor

$$H = \sum_{k\sigma} \varepsilon_1(k) a_{k\sigma}^\dagger a_{k\sigma} + \varepsilon_2(k) b_{k\sigma}^\dagger b_{k\sigma} \\ + \sum_k \Delta_1(k) a_{k\uparrow}^\dagger a_{-k\downarrow}^\dagger + \Delta_2(k) b_{k\uparrow}^\dagger b_{-k\downarrow}^\dagger + \text{H.c.}$$

Treat the interband coupling in
perturbation theory (to infinite order)

Interband Pairing



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$$\text{Odd-interband: } F_{12}^{\text{odd}}(k, i\omega) = \frac{F_{12} - F_{21}}{2} = i\omega \Gamma(\Delta_1 - \Delta_2) / D$$

$$\text{Even-interband: } F_{12}^{\text{even}}(k, i\omega) = \frac{F_{12} + F_{21}}{2} = \Gamma(\Delta_1 \varepsilon_2 - \Delta_2 \varepsilon_1) / D$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} D = (\omega^2 + E_1^2)(\omega^2 + E_2^2) - \Gamma^2[2(\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 - \omega^2) - \Delta_2^* \Delta_1 - \Delta_1^* \Delta_2] + \Gamma^4 \\ E_j^2 = \varepsilon_j^2 + |\Delta_j|^2 \end{array} \right]$$

Odd- ω pairing: $\Gamma \neq 0, \Delta_1 \neq \Delta_2$

Hybridization and band symmetry breaking



'Multiband' Odd- ω Systems

- Sr_2RuO_4 and UPt_3 :
 - Multiple bands at Fermi level + Kerr effect \rightarrow odd- ω , odd-orbital pairing
Komendova and ABS, PRL 119, 087001 (2017), Triola and ABS, PRB 97, 064505 (2018)
- Doped topological insulator Bi_2Se_3
 - Intrinsic bulk SC with odd-orbital nematic order \rightarrow odd- ω , intraorbital pairing
Schmidt, Parhizgar, and ABS, PRB (RC) 101, 180512 (2020)
- Bands/Orbitals \rightarrow
 - Bilayers or TI thin films
Parhizgar and ABS, SR 7, 9817 (2017)
 - Double nanowires
Ebisu et al, PTEP 083I01 (2016), Triola and ABS, PRB 100, 024512 (2019)
 - Double quantum dots
Burset et al, PRB 93, 201402 (2016)
 - Two k -space valleys in monolayer TMDs
Triola et al, PRL 116, 257001 (2016)
 - Pair density wave (PDW) in cuprates
Chakraborty and ABS, NJP 23, 033001 (2021)
 - Floquet bands in light-driven conventional SCs
Cayao, Triola, and ABS, PRB 103, 104505 (2021)



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Quasiparticle Interference (QPI)

Direct probe of odd- ω pairing



Impurity Scattering

Impurity scattering changes the local density of states:

$$\rho(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \rho_0(\omega) + \delta\rho(\mathbf{r}, \omega)$$

Fourier Transform:

$$\delta\rho(\mathbf{q}, \omega) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} \left[\sum_{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) \mathbf{T} \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{q}, \omega) \right]_{11}$$

Quasiparticle interference (QPI)
Fourier transformed STM/STS

Non-magnetic weak impurity: $\mathbf{T} = V_{imp} \boldsymbol{\tau}_3$

Nambu Basis: $\mathbf{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{G}_{11} & \mathbf{G}_{12} \\ \mathbf{G}_{21} & \mathbf{G}_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

Anomalous GF:
(pair Correlator)

$$\mathbf{G}_{12} = \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}^e + \mathbf{F}^o$$

↓ ↓
Even Odd



Impurities in a SC

$$\delta\rho(q, \omega) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} \left[\sum_k \mathbf{G}_{11}(k, \omega) \mathbf{G}_{11}(k+q, \omega) \right]$$

$$-F_k^e(\omega) F_{k+q}^e(\omega) - F_k^o(\omega) F_{k+q}^o(\omega)$$

$$-F_k^e(\omega) F_{k+q}^o(\omega) - F_k^o(\omega) F_{k+q}^e(\omega)$$

Only gap,
no pair correlations

Even in frequency/energy
(set by bias voltage)

Odd in frequency (bias voltage)
Exists only iff odd- ω pairing is present

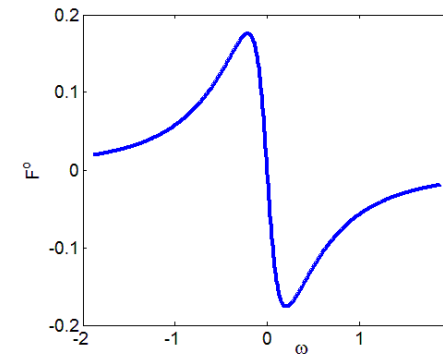
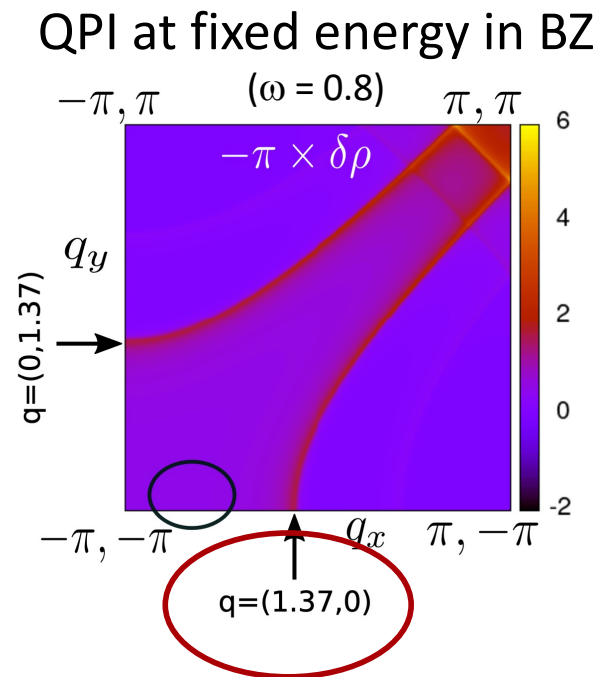
→ QPI probes odd- ω pair correlations



Simple SC with Odd- ω Pairing

Conventional s -wave superconductor + magnetic field

→ **Odd- ω pairing (s -wave, spin-triplet)**

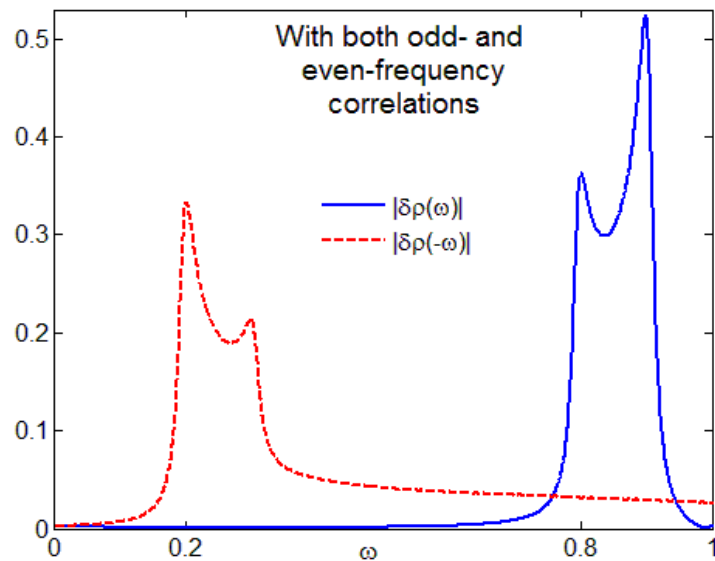


QPI Bias Asymmetry

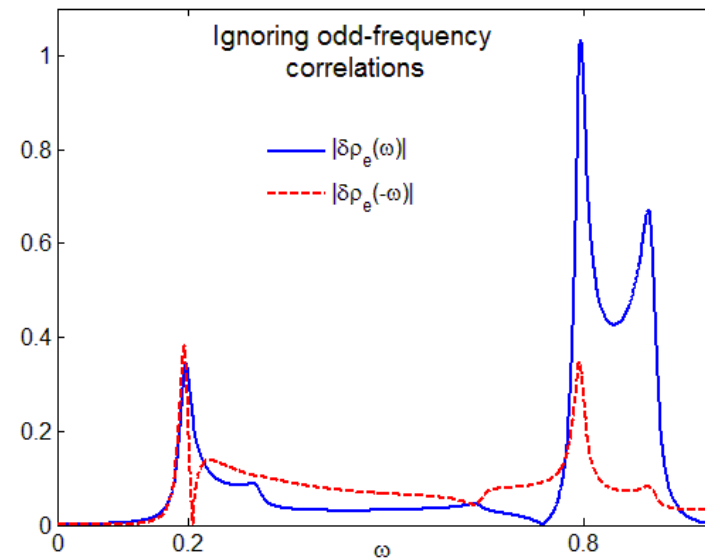
At fixed $q = (1.37, 0)$



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Forcing $F^o = 0$



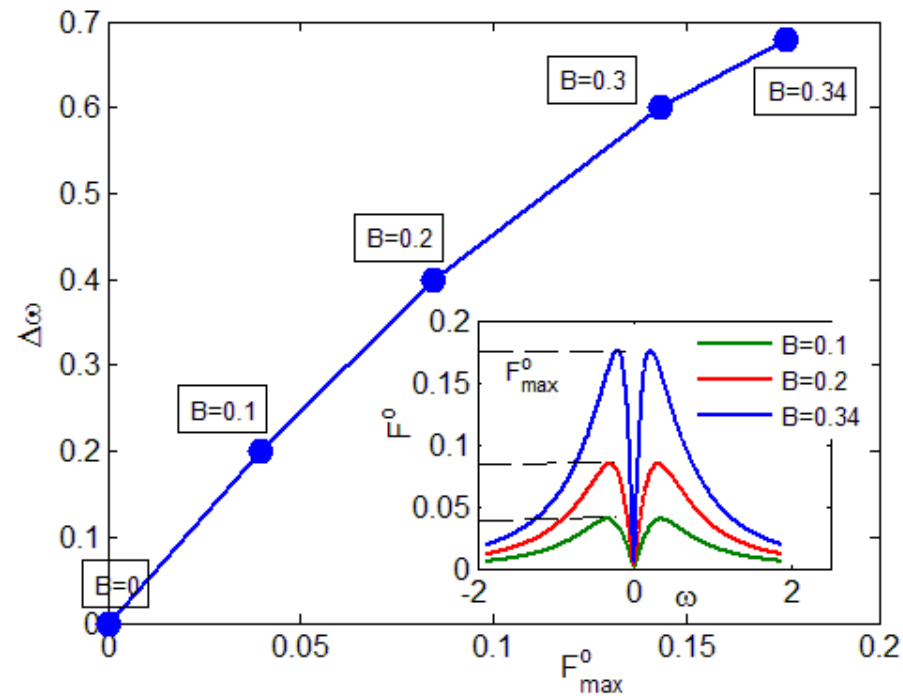
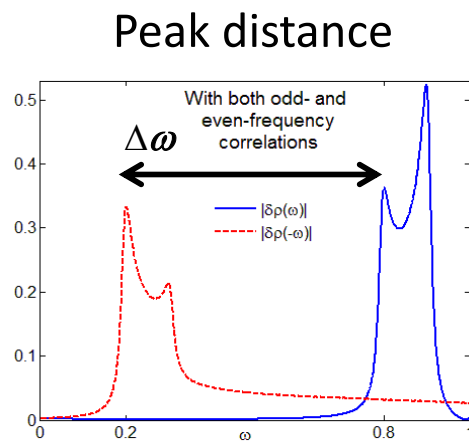
Strong bias peak *position* asymmetry due to odd- ω pairing

(Peak shapes set by normal-state properties)

QPI Bias Asymmetry



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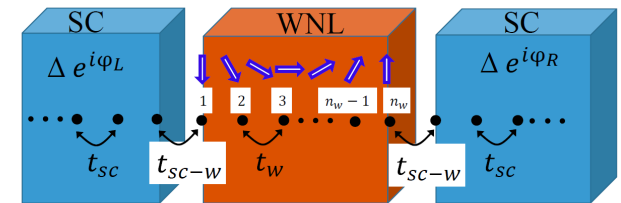
Odd- ω pairing \propto peak distance

Summary – Odd- ω Superconductivity

- Dynamic & hidden SC pair correlations

$$\Delta \sim F = \langle \psi_\alpha(t) \psi_\beta(0) \rangle$$

- Weyl nodal loop semimetals make optimal odd- ω Josephson junctions



- Multiband systems: **SPOT = -1**
 - Multi-band/orbital/layer/dot/wire/valley/momenta/Floquet bands/...
- QPI probes odd- ω pair correlations